

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claim Objections

5 The examiner objects claims 1, 3, 4 and 7 because they are confusing how the **horizontal pin** of the first, second, third and fourth terminals are located at the same level after the daughter base is moved vertically. However, the examiner has not distinctly pointed out the confusion.

10 The applicant thinks they should be confusing how the **horizontal pin** of the first, second, third and fourth terminals are located at the same level after the daughter base is moved vertically because **one horizontal pin cannot be located at the same level**. However, the previously amended claims 1, 3, 4 and 7 state that the **horizontal pins** of the first, second, third and fourth terminals are located at the same level after the daughter base
15 is moved vertically. **So, multiple horizontal pins can be located at the same level without confusion.**

 In the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (<http://www.m-w.com/netdict.htm>), the definitions of "level" include: an approximately
20 horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude. So, the level corresponding to an approximately horizontal surface can be stated with respect to the word "vertically" without confusion.

 Thus, the confusion thought by the examiner may be "after the
25 daughter base is moved vertically". However, the applicant does not think that "after the daughter base is moved vertically" is confusing. As shown in FIG. 4, the horizontal pins (32) of the first terminals (30) and the horizontal pins (37) of the second terminals (35) are disposed on the mother base (21), and the horizontal pins (42) of the third terminals (40) and the
30 horizontal pins (47) of the fourth terminals (45) are disposed on the daughter base (22), which may be moved vertically with respect to the

mother base (21). So, if the daughter base (22) is higher than the mother base (21), the horizontal pins (42) of the third terminals (40) and the horizontal pins (47) of the fourth terminals (45) are higher than the horizontal pins (32) of the first terminals (30) and the horizontal pins (37) of the second terminals (35). If the daughter base (22) is lower than the mother base (21), the horizontal pins (42) of the third terminals (40) and the horizontal pins (47) of the fourth terminals (45) are lower than the horizontal pins (32) of the first terminals (30) and the horizontal pins (37) of the second terminals (35). So, after the daughter base (22) is moved vertically and properly, the horizontal pins (32) of the first terminals (30), the horizontal pins (42) of the third terminals (40), the horizontal pins (37) of the second terminals (35) and the horizontal pins (47) of the fourth terminals (45) can be located at the same level. The applicant cannot see the confusion of this description. Consideration of the claim objections is politely requested.

Claim Rejections

The examiner rejects Claim 1, 3, and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Harasawa et al. (6,623,304).

The examiner says that Harasawa et al., figures 1-3 and 6, discloses an electrical connector comprising:

a bottom base (not labeled) including a mother base (1) and a daughter base (75), wherein the mother base is formed with an opening (72), and the daughter base is contained in the opening;

a row of first terminals (22) attached to the mother base, each of the first terminals has an elastic contact (21) located above the mother base and a horizontal pin (not labeled) located below the mother base;

a row of third terminals (66 at first end of the daughter base) attached to the daughter base, each of the third terminals has an elastic contact (66a) located above the daughter base and a horizontal pin (66b) located below

the daughter base;

a positioning structure formed on the mother base and the daughter base to make the daughter base vertically movable and to horizontally restrict the daughter base in the opening of the mother base, such that the horizontal pins of the first terminals and the horizontal pins of the third terminals are located at the same level after the daughter base is moved vertically; and

a top base (53) covering over the bottom base.

10 The examiner has distinctly pointed out the bottom base (not labeled), the first terminals (22), the third terminals (66 at first end of the daughter base) and the top base (53). However, the examiner has not distinctly pointed out or explain the positioning structure in the '304 patent. If the positioning structure does exist in the '304 patent, the mother base has to
15 be connected to or in contact with the daughter base. However, the applicant cannot see where the positioning structure is formed in the '304 patent. It is to be noted that there are some **missing paragraphs** after col. 11, line 25. The missing paragraphs can be found in the text file obtained from the web site: <http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>, and the missing
20 paragraphs are obvious because FIGS. 5-7 are not described in the issued pages of the '304 patent.

The missing paragraphs of the '304 patent have stated the following facts:

25 (1) A connector 10 used for a flash memory card is mounted on the mounting wiring board 7 on which a connector 75 used for a SIM card is mounted in such a manner that this SIM card connector 75 is faced to the second card installing space 72.

30 (2) Under such a condition (see FIG. 2) that both the SIM card connector 75 and the flash memory card connector 10 are mounted on the mounting wiring board 7, both the upper surface of the connector main

body 65 and the holding portion 76 are located within the substantially same plane.

Thus, the mother base (1) is mounted on the mounting wiring board 7, and the daughter base (75) is contained in the opening (72) and mounted on the mounting wiring board 7. The opening (72) is larger than the daughter base (75), and *the '304 patent never illustrates that a positioning structure is formed on the mother base (1) and the daughter base (75) because the mother base (1) never contacts the daughter base (75) or no direct connection between the mother base and the daughter base exists.* If the mounting wiring board 7 is regarded as the positioning structure corresponding to that in the claimed invention, the mounting wiring board 7 cannot make the daughter base vertically movable and horizontally restrict the daughter base in the opening of the mother base. If the sidewall of the opening (72) and the circumference of the daughter base (75) are regarded as the positioning structure, the positioning structure cannot horizontally restrict the daughter base in the opening of the mother base because the daughter base (75) can be moved horizontally in the larger opening (72). It is also clear with reference to FIGS. 1-3 and 6 of the '304 patent without the consideration of the missing paragraphs.

Consequently, the '304 patent never discloses or teaches the positioning structure as claimed in the claimed invention. Consideration of the previously amended claim 1 is politely requested.

25

Claims 2 to 8 depend on Claim 1. Considerations of these claims, upon the allowance of claim 1, are politely requested.

Appl. No. 10/761,904
Amdt. dated December 6, 2005
Reply to Office action of 10/12/2005

In light of the above-mentioned remarks, Applicant now asserts that all of the grounds for objection and rejection have been traversed or overcome, and that all of the present claims are in condition for immediate allowance. Applicant therefore requests reconsideration of the objection and rejection,
5 and solicits allowance of the present claims at an early date.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: Dec. 6, 2005 Chou Hsuan Tsai

10

Chou Hsuan TSAI

Address: 15F, No. 4, Lane 127, Sec. 1, Fu-Hsing Rd., Hsin-Chuang City,
Taipei Hsien, Taiwan